

In fact

For The Millions Who Want a Free Press

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George Seldes, *Editor*; Robert Terrall, *Assoc. Ed.*

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THE TRUTH ABOUT AMERICAN BIG BUSINESS: GESTAPO TERRORISM CONFESSED BY FORD SPY: FORD'S NEW ATTEMPT TO DESTROY UNIONS

What Is Ford Up To?

WHEN the CIO union won the war with the Ford Empire Harry Bennett was quoted as saying that the fight had just begun. Actually the fight to undermine labor from within was planned by the Ford board of strategy, of which Bennett is the leading man, even before the strike began this April.

Bennett, Sorensen, Cameron and the Fords (who own \$624,975,000 in their own company's stocks and bonds—TNEC Monograph 29) are not giving up their fight against unions. Realizing that they would lose a Labor Board election, they began planning a year ago to get their hired men elected to union positions, and to undermine the CIO from within. IN FACT has received this information from CIO leaders who attended the emergency conference in Washington, July 7, when John L. Lewis and Philip Murray mobilized the CIO to fight anti-labor laws in Congress.

Their notable success with Homer Martin spurs the Bennett crowd. Bennett hoped to break the recent strike by redbaiting; "There's nothing like a good dose of redbaiting when it comes to breaking a union," Bennett cynically said to Rimar. It almost worked at the time of the Homer Martin split. As it was the factional dispute engineered by Bennett kept Ford unorganized for three years, saving about \$140,000,000.

Everything is now preparing for the Aug 4 United Auto Workers convention, where a minority will probably echo Harry Bennett by concentrating on one issue: "Oust the leftists; throw out the reds."

Ford & Buchmanite

SINCE Henry Ford is worth several billion dollars, it would not be surprising if Ford were one of the main financial backers of Buchmanism or Moral Re-Armament (MRA). It is a fact that Ford endorses Buchmanism. (Other Buchmanites: Rudolf Hess, the Duke of Hamilton, David Dubinsky, Daniel Tobin of the Teamsters Union, William Green, head of AFL, Harry Chandler of Los Angeles Times, Louis B. Mayer of the movies, and most of the British aristocracy who are pro-Hitler, who made possible the Munich sell-out, and who are still bent on appeasing Hitler today.)

Buchmanism, in addition to endorsing Hitler and preaching appeasement, is being used in America to try to get labor to give in to the corporations. Some labor leaders of course betray labor; others have been fooled by Buchmanism. When IN FACT informed CIO nat'l sec'y James B. Carey that his name was used

HEREWITH we present to the readers of IN FACT (who will total about 1,000,000 this week thanks to a special printing) an illustration of American fascism, the American Big Business Gestapo, as it prevails throughout industry. The case history is that of the Ford Empire, but the revelations apply to almost all the leading corporations of America. The manuscript from which the following extracts and condensations are made is the confession of a leading spy in the Ford works at Dearborn, Michigan.

The 5,000 words IN FACT is able to publish only skim the surface, but they make it possible for readers to see the human side of the great official reports of Congressional committees and their cold facts:

- 1) That American business employs a vast espionage system whose purpose is to fight labor.
- 2) That 200 agencies employ 40,000 to 50,000 spies in industry.
- 3) That \$80,000,000 a year is spent by the big corporations in fighting labor, employing spies, buying gas and guns, hiring gangs.
- 4) That almost all the great corporations are in the spy racket, including Ford, General Motors, U S Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Consolidated Edison, National Steel. In fact, 2,500 companies, comprising what Senator LaFollette called "the Blue Book of American Industry," have financed this American Gestapo.
- 5) That the American press, which still frontpages and editorially applauds all the smears, exaggerations and falsehoods which make up about 90% of the Dies Committee hearings, suppressed, distorted, or buried the truthful, sensational, facts of the corruption of Big Business (its advertisers) which the LaFollette Committee on Civil Liberties and Violations of the Rights of Labor produced. (Note especially Report 46.) The press, for example, generally upholds Ford.

Ford's Fascist Triumvirate

Although the foregoing revelations were made a few years ago, the espionage system still prevails, as this Ford story will prove. Even the Ford contract recognizing the union and outlawing his "service squad" of thugs and spies, will not end the Ford plan to fight labor. (The same situation prevails in other industrial empires.)

IN FACT's revelations are taken from a book now being prepared for publication. It will be called "Heil Henry!—The Confessions of a Ford Spy." The author is Ralph Rimar, who was in Harry Bennett's department up to a few weeks ago; he was there during the 1941 strike which ended in the temporary collapse of Ford's anti-union campaign. Rimar is no ordinary spy. He was second in command to Norval Marlette, chief of the so-called Intelligence Dep't. The only man over Marlette was Bennett, one of the rulers of the Ford Empire.

The Ford Empire, in fact, is ruled by a triumvirate for its owners, the Ford family. The triumvirs are: Harry Bennett who rules the men; Charles Sorensen, who rules production; W J Cameron, who directs public relations. Bennett is exposed as a leader of gangsters and criminals, agitator of race and religious hatred, fomenter of labor troubles. Sorensen is an admirer of Hitler-Germany (IN FACT Sept 9 1940, p 2.) Cameron, who speaks on Ford's radio hour, ran the forged Protocols of Zion in Ford's Dearborn Independent, and when Ford recanted his anti-Semitism (at least officially) Cameron continued the anti-Semitic campaign through the Anglo-Saxon Federation of Detroit and Boston. Thus we get a picture of Ford, Bennett, Sorensen and Cameron, each illustrating one feature of European fascism.

IN FACT will inform its readers when "Heil Henry!" is published. At present Ford is bringing pressure against publishers not to touch this manuscript. Naturally the newspapers, almost all of which take Ford advertising, will not give this book a fair review. We doubt if any newspaper taking advertising would publish the facts. The manuscript is astonishingly interesting, there is not a dull page in it, as the following extracts will illustrate.

Rimar writes:

"Perhaps in telling my story I can undo some of the many wrongs I have helped to accomplish. . . . It is not a pleasant story. . . . It is a tale filled with

violence and brutality, with human baseness and deceit, with greed, depravity and ruthlessness. It is a tale of the underworld, a tale describing the inner and furtive workings of the greatest individual industrial empire in the world, the Ford Motor Company.

"International fascist tieups, gangsterism within the plant as well as support of the Fifth Column without; connections between Ford Company officials and vice rings; relationships between Ford henchmen and city, state and government authorities; the use of criminals by the company, the protection of Nazis, the bribery of government witnesses; the torture, mutilation and murder of union men; the efforts to instigate race riots; the constant relentless plotting against tens of thousands of Ford workers."

(This is Rimar's introduction. The manuscript bears out these promises. All the fascist actions and horrors are described in the book.)

"For years I have been one of the key men in the Ford Gestapo. . . . Within Ford's domain I soon found there was no liberty, no free speech, no human dignity . . . the vast power of Ford extended into courts, schools, prisons, clubs, banks, even into the national capital, enveloping us all in a black cloud of suppression and fear.

"To those who have never lived under dictatorship it is difficult to convey the sense of fear which is part of the Ford system."

The part of the chapter describing industrial espionage and counter-espionage, every man spying on another, every man suspecting his neighbor, is no different from the spy system in General Motors, Bethlehem Steel and other industrial empires, as described by the LaFollette Civil Liberties reports. These corporations, however, never pretended they were paternal, or that they were operated by a humanitarian. They were out to make money at all costs, and until the government took a hand, every legal and illegal means was used. Ford, however, posed as a friend of labor. According to Rimar he was in truth a worse enemy than all other corporation heads. Rimar describes how hatred was encouraged between racial, national and color groups, how Protestants and Catholics were encouraged to hate each other, and to spy on each other and report to superiors; how foreign-born and children of foreign-born were encouraged to keep alive European national hatreds, how Negroes and whites were stirred to enmity, how even high officials were made suspicious of each other. "Between Cameron and Bennett, between Bennett and young Edsel Ford, between Hogan and Deenan, between John Koos and myself there was a constant strife," continues Rimar.

Spies Got Union Men Fired

The Bennett system approximated Himmler's. "Our Gestapo," writes Rimar, "covered Dearborn with a thick web of corruption, intimidation and intrigue. The spy net was all embracing. My own agents reported back to me conversations in grocery stores, meat markets and restaurants, gambling joints, beer gardens, social groups, boys' clubs and even churches. Women waiting in markets buying something might discuss their husbands' jobs and activities; if they did I soon heard what they said. . . ."

Bennett, Marlette and Rimar collected all this evidence and acted on it. Men were fired and blacklisted. Rimar confesses: "Prior to 1937 and the rise of the CIO . . . I was responsible for the firing of close to 1,500 men. During the year 1940 alone I named over 1,000 union sympathizers and they were all fired." Every man who bought other than a Ford car was fired. Rimar used a Dodge so he could give the impression he was not a Ford employee. But spy evidence to get union sympathizers fired was only part of the anti-labor system. There was also a gangster outfit to break unions. "The service men were professional athletes, former policemen, gangsters, criminals and ex-convicts . . . ready at a moment's notice to handle union organizers . . . to break up union gatherings . . . they were the Storm Troops of Ford." Rimar lists names of men guilty of second degree murder, rape, felonious assault, armed robbery and "indecent liberties." Bennett is a member of the Michigan State Parole Commission, and among the convicts paroled to the Ford Co was Kid McCoy, the wife-murderer, who taught the other members of the goon squads how to use the third degree, how to handle tear gas, pistols and machine-guns. Many persons, Rimar alleges, joined Bennett's Storm Troops in order to escape going to jail because, Rimar says, no law could reach them once they were in Bennett's care. Rimar thus blows up the myth that Henry Ford, great humanitarian, employed a number of convicts to give them a chance to earn an honest living when they went straight. He employed the worst criminals because Bennett needed gangsters to break unions.

Vice Expose and Ford Politics

In the 1932 Ford hunger march Bennett took motion pictures of the marchers, Rimar discloses. Every worker recognized on these films was fired.

Bennett, for reasons connected with Dearborn politics, ordered Rimar to get a sensational exposé of prostitution and gambling in the district. There were 30 disorderly houses, a dozen major gambling joints run by two rival gangs in Dearborn. The most notorious was May Irwin's. Rimar writes that May Irwin told him she paid \$800 a month to the police. Rimar turned in a sensational

by Buchmanites, he repudiated endorsement. IN FACT is awaiting a full statement from Carey.

Ford's endorsement of Buchmanism calls it a "determined effort to build a better world. . . . The objective of MRA is one in which I strongly believe. MRA gives me hope for the future of our country." Buchmanism is against strikes by labor. (This movement was completely exposed in IN FACT Dec 30 1940 and June 30 1941. Source for the Ford statement is propaganda handout from MRA headquarters, NYC.)

Press Bows to Ford

AUTOMOBILES and cigarets are the two biggest advertisers in the world. The press knows who supplies both its bread and its butter. When medical science reports poison in tobacco 98% of the press suppresses the news. Gov't fraud orders ordering the three major auto companies to stop their 6% installment ads as false (in reality the 6% interest was 12%) were used by few papers, generally suppressed. Most papers run many "puffs" for the auto companies every year.

As Rimar confesses, Dallas and Detroit newspapers are subservient to Ford. (As regards Detroit it must be pointed out that most charges against the Free Press concern previous owner; the paper changed hands last year.) The early attempts of the CIO to unionize Ford were attacked by the Detroit press. Publicity Director Tate said, "We have today in Detroit a good example of anti-social activities of the newspapers. Ever since the NLRB pronounced the Ford Co guilty of violating the Wagner Act a conspiracy seems to have sprung up to paint Ford as a lover and benefactor of mankind. All three Detroit papers have been giving an unusual amount of space to all kinds of goo about Ford. The reactionary Free Press has been nothing less than fantastic and the Times and the editorially open-shop News not much better. Malcolm Bingay, Free Press managing editor . . . has just finished a series lauding Ford."

Of E D Stair's Detroit Free Press Sec'y of Interior Ickes wrote: "Deliberate forgeries and fakes are usually banned by responsible American newspapers except by the Chicago Tribune and its sister-in-reaction, the Detroit Free Press."

An editor of the Free Press writes IN FACT that his employer John S Knight, new owner, is actually a friend of labor and that Bingay "has fought for public benefactions." The above editor believes that since May 31 1940 the Free Press has been clean, honest, ethical. On the other hand all CIO leaders and auto workers who have written IN FACT lump Hearst's Detroit Times (which ran a phony story during the strike headlined "Ford Bomb Plot Foiled") with News and Free Press as enemies of labor.

As for smalltown papers, many are braver than big city journals in defying advertising corruption, others surrender for the usual price of prostitution, the \$2 ad.

A Stambaugh (Mich) reader sends IN FACT clippings from Iron Mt News praising Ford, attacking Leon Henderson on price-fixing and upholding Chrysler Co; urging passage of Vinson, May, Connally bills, all of which labor opposes, and generally blasting labor and upholding corporations. In June 28 issue this newspaper devotes page 3 to paid

ad signed "Western Railroads" attacking railroad labor unions. It would have looked better if an anti-labor editorial paraphrasing the language of the ad had not appeared on page 4, same day.

Rimar's PM Series

IT is true that a few papers have criticized Ford, but there has always been a reason. Chicago Tribune, for example, called Ford an anarchist when Ford said every soldier should have the word "murderer" written across his uniform. Ford sued for libel, won 6-cent verdict. Tribune naturally fought Ford for years.

But IN FACT would like its readers throughout the US to send evidence, if any, that big newspapers taking Ford money have printed the truth about Ford. Ad-less newspaper PM printed 6 articles by Rimar. Here are some quotes:

"The Ford Motor Co would fight with every weapon—propaganda and violence—against the NLRB." Witnesses induced to change stories or smear NLRB, got Ford jobs.

"A Ford spy works hand-in-hand with . . . Detroit 'red squad'."

"Pro-fascist ideas flourished in the Ford labor spy ring. . . . I found and heard repeated among my colleagues instances of actual fascist sympathy . . . Marlette . . . urged me to take a trip to Chicago to meet Mrs Elizabeth Dilling."

"I talked to Marlette about the existence of a Nazi group within the plant. . . . I then accumulated data establishing the Nazi connections of about 15 men, several of them in important jobs. . . . But each time I inquired afterward . . . I got no result. . . . The report was 'upstairs.' We dropped the subject. . . . Pro-fascists and anti-Semites were not considered a menace. . . . The company was collaborating with Father Coughlin in the era of his best violent anti-democratic anti-Semitic oratory. In return for Coughlin's sympathy the company bought large quantities of Social Justice magazines. . . . We knew that Coughlin could be relied upon to help us combat the CIO. . . . The company relied upon Gerald L K Smith . . . one of the preachers of native fascism."

Rimar was asked to appear as a Dies witness "at the time that the Dies Committee was endeavoring to link the New Deal Administration with Communists in the labor movement, and to discredit Gov Frank Murphy." (Rimar, though anti-Communist, was pro-New Deal; he refused.) "Marlette . . . arranged for the appearance of several anti-CIO witnesses at the Dies hearings . . . he was cooperating with Ford attorneys. There was of course obvious reason for the sympathetic bond between the company and the Dies Committee. We were searching for every agency that would

report on the vice situation, naming the police heads who got the money from prostitution and gambling. Rimar says Bennett then told him to shut up because the police heads were Bennett protégés.

Another scandal which he uncovered was the theft of \$5,000,000 worth of Ford parts every year by a ring of 90 thieves, some within, some without the plant. Rimar found one man with \$100,000 worth of stolen materials, but couldn't get a warrant for his arrest. Rimar writes:

"Relatives of every key man in the Ford plant were involved in this very ring. Whenever we caught these thieves we had to let them go."

In 1935 a ring of thieves was discovered at General Motors. The Detroit News admitted that the police dep't had given fences protection, demanded investigation. Among those indicted was Rimar. Rimar relates that he went to see Judge Scallins who said it was a strange situation (that a man working against the thieves, but secretly, should be among those indicted) but said that Rimar's innocence would be established. Rimar then got orders from his superiors to say he was not working for Ford, but for Chief of Police Brooks. Attorney, supplied by Ford Co, told Rimar not to go on stand to testify. Lies were told in court, but Rimar's lawyer told him not to answer, and he refused to cross examine. The plan was to keep the Ford name out. So Rimar was found guilty. He became angry. He threatened to "blast the whole story in the papers." But Ford officials said, "Who do you think is going to print it?" All the newspapers were subservient to Ford, and Bennett and his service hoodlums boasted they had the press in hand. Rimar kept quiet. A few days later he was probationed as had been promised him by company officials, who also boasted they had the judiciary in hand.

When the six Rimar articles, "I Was A Ford Spy" appeared in NY's PM Bennett did everything in an attempt to discredit his former associate. He arranged to have the Detroit newspapers, notorious for their venality, feature the story of Rimar's framed arrest.

Father Coughlin as Ford Man

The story of how Father Coughlin worked for Ford and against the labor unions in the Ford plant has been told from many angles. It is now an established fact. Rimar adds his own testimony. He tells how Father Coughlin got orders from Bennett to invite Homer Martin, head of United Automobile Workers, to dine at the Shrine of the Little Flower. Coughlin began the conversation by deploring the spread of radical influences in the union, suggested that Martin "strike out on his own," become an independent labor union leader who "could do more for the working man than by taking orders from (John L) Lewis and his red henchmen."

Coughlin suggested unionizing Ford. Martin said, "That's a tough nut to crack." Coughlin replied, "I wouldn't be too sure. I know Mr Bennett personally . . . a man with vision . . . I am sure he could be made to realize the advantages of a union with honest intentions and no red influences, a union with a fine and dependable leader like yourself organizing his plant."

Coughlin arranged a conference between Martin and Bennett. Bennett said he wanted a "reliable" union in the plant. Rimar continues:

"Bennett played his cards carefully. Early in 1938 Martin was already taking cash from him. . . . Bennett simply suggested he be allowed to help out—for the good of 'honest unionism.' The money advanced could be considered as a loan."

Homer Martin was flattered into betraying the union. Between Coughlin and Bennett the attempt was made to organize a Ford company union under Martin which would divide labor and prevent either the CIO or AFL from coming in.

Ford's Hired Gangsters Commit Murder

Henry Ford, who believes he is a benefactor of mankind, and who is considered now the worst anti-Semite, hate-spreader, and labor-baiter in America, employed men who employed other men who on orders from Ford Co officials committed all sorts of violence including murder. All to keep wages low, unions out of the plants, and more money going into the Ford Empire.

Rimar writes that Bennett employed a gangster by the name of Elder to beat up three union men for \$250; he also describes the beating of Attorney W A Houston of Dallas. The labor lawyer was almost killed but not one Dallas newspaper reported the incident. "That," continues Rimar, "gives you some idea of the influence Ford exerts over the press in those cities where the company operates." The Dallas gangsters employed by the Ford Co are named and pictured. The Dallas gang, who are named by name, murdered Archie Lewis, mistaking him for his twin brother, a labor union man.

When the great strike began, Rimar writes, "Bennett was not caught completely napping . . . (he) was quoted in headlines throughout the city's press that the strike was 'a gigantic communist plot threatening national defense.' All of us went to work on the strike as red. The Little Fellow (Bennett) had said, 'Discredit it and it will be easy to break. Smear it. Say it is communist-inspired.' We spread the word far and wide. We had excellent support from Detroit papers. They always back up Ford 100% and in this case they outdid themselves. We plugged the red theme on the radio as well. The Rev Gerald L K Smith and Rev Frank Norriss were ready for the job. In their broadcast

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they said the bolsheviks were trying to take over. Norriss, the same preacher who was once tried in Texas for shooting a man in the back, gave a long sermon in which he described the strike as a 'revolution.' The Detroit Times printed the sermon in full, frontpageing it."

Rimar tells the inside story of the strike. There was a raid on Detroit Communist headquarters where police picked up a map of the Ford plant. Rimar alleges that Norval Marlette, his superior, admitted this was the map handed every tourist at Ford's plant. Nevertheless, "not only the newspapers in Detroit, but the press throughout the country as well carried the stories of the raid on Communist headquarters, the 'discovery of the map.' . . . We were getting clippings from every state. We knew they must be influencing public opinion. The strategy seemed to be working well."

"But the red scare was by no means our only tactic to break the strike. We used that to discredit it. We had other methods for demoralizing the workers." One way was to pass around Detroit newspapers which were shouting all over the front page that the men could never win the strike because 'public opinion'—which is something the newspapers boast they manufacture and control—was against them. The Detroit press, which lives largely on motor co ads, said public opinion favored Ford. Ford men started the rumor that the governor would ask Roosevelt to send the U S Army to break the strike. "The Detroit Times, Hearst paper, was the first to carry the headline: 'CAMP CUSTER SOLDIERS MAY GO TO FORD'S.' That headline appeared in 6 editions of the Detroit Times. Then newspapers throughout the country carried similar leads to their Ford stories."

"Naturally, we promoted a 'back-to-work' movement. . . . William Green gave us good cooperation."

Negro Ford Officials Accused of Inciting

"We did everything we could to provoke trouble at the plant, especially on the picket line. We knew that if there were enough disturbances, perhaps even a few riots, public sentiment against the strike would rise."

"Inside the plant we had our gang of strikebreakers. We saw to it that they were well provided with liquor. Almost all of them had weapons." Rimar describes violence organized by Ford officials and started by strikebreakers while other officials issued "public demands" for troops to stop these same violences. Rimar describes how Bennett's men hired hundreds of Negroes and inflamed them against white workers. Rimar charges that Donald T Marshall, Negro assistant to Harry Bennett and Homer Martin, is responsible for this spread of race hatred. Bennett men also distributed a circular saying, "Henry Ford is the next man to Abe Lincoln in helping the colored race. . . . Henry Ford has done more for our race than the union."

Rimar also charges Ford service men with spreading anti-Semitism. "We told the Negroes the Jews were leading the union. . . . We tried to divide the men, not only white against black, but also Jew against Gentile."

"Bennett was counting heavily on the tactic of pitting the Negroes against the whites. We all knew that, if he thought it necessary, he was willing to provoke race riots. As a matter of fact he was already laying the groundwork for such riots. He knew that once the workers started killing one another, once they split into armies of black and white, he would have the strike licked. But even here I felt that he was underestimating the strength of the union. The UAW had already won over thousands of Ford Negro workers and they were marching in the picket line. . . . Prominent Negroes in Detroit and throughout the country were issuing public statements giving their support to the strike."

"For years his (Bennett's) system had worked out. The Homer Martins had come across. He had believed that all union men could be bought in the same way. . . . 'I can buy them for a dime a dozen' he would say; 'Hell, they've all got their price.' He felt the same way about the rank and file in the plant. 'I can pay half of them to kill the other half,' he used to tell us. . . . After the men marched back to work (Bennett said) 'They think they've won but the fight's just beginning.'"

Rimar ends his book with this line:
"Fordism is American Fascism."



THE PRESS EXTENDS ITS HAND

WHENEVER the press extends its hand to labor it generally turns out to be a fist. All newspaper talk of giving labor a fair break and not taking sides is just so much baloney. Not only during strikes does the press distort and misrepresent labor. Labor is misrepresented every day of the year. That's why thousands of trade union members are turning to IN

FACT. They know they can rely on IN FACT. IN FACT prints the truth about labor. This issue is a sample of what we mean. Every week, besides exposing the lies of the press, IN FACT carries facts, information and news that the commercial press doesn't dare print. Subscribe now! Get others to subscribe! IN FACT costs less than a penny a copy mailed to your home. 52 weeks 50¢; 20 weeks 25¢. Use this coupon. —————>

aid us in painting the CIO red. The Dies Committee seemed to share the company's philosophy."

Record's Record

The Philadelphia Record (June 23) said editorially: "Henry Ford for years has been the victim of 'yes men' . . . He was yessed by the overwhelming majority of newspapers who never criticized his labor policies. . . . Almost alone among American newspapers The Record spoke out on Ford labor policies, warned him that the law did apply even to him. . . ." The Record then compliments Ford on recognizing the CIO and accepting "the liberal point of view." Obviously The Record is either misinformed or it is making peace with the Ford advertising dept.

Several years ago the NY Post, losing millions and boycotted by the NY dep't stores because it was then liberal, landed General Motors ads. Then one day a reporter, writing a boost story for William Knudsen, head of GM, now head of US defense production, remarked that Knudsen spoke with a Danish accent. Out went the ad in the Post.

Auto Industry Spies

FORD, who had the largest spy, thug and goon squad in the automobile industry, is not listed in the LaFollette exposé of espionage because he did not use official spy agencies.

In the automobile industry the following companies employed the Pinkertons and other spy organizations, whose chief purpose was to fight labor: Autocar, Chrysler plants at Buffalo, Chicago, Cinn, Cleveland, Detroit, NYC; Fruehauf Trailer; General Motors, AC Spark Plug at Flint, Buick, Cadillac; Chevrolet at Atlanta, Baltimore, Bay City, Buffalo, Chicago, Cinn, Detroit and Flint; Delco at Rochester and Kokomo; Fisher Body at Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Kansas City; Pontiac at St. Louis, Tarrytown, Oakland; GM Truck; Harrison radiator, Hyatt bearings, Inland M'n'g; New Departure at Bristol and Meriden, Conn; Olds Motor, Pontiac; Graham-Paige, Hupp, Mack Truck, Packard at Pittsburgh; Reo and White Motor.

Auto accessories firms using spies: Bendix, Budd, Carter Carburetor, Dill, Eaton, Electric Auto-Lite, Alemite, Moto-meter, Gemmer, Hayes Body, Hercules Motor, Hyatt, Kelsey Wheel, Ken-Rad, Long (Borg-Warner), Midland Steel Motor Products, Motor Wheel, Murray Corp, Oklahoma Tire, Pattern Products, Reynolds Spring, Richardson, Ryerson & Haines, Timken. (Source: LaFollette Committee, Violations of Free Speech and Rights of Labor, Report No 46, part 3; pages 91-93.)

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